

THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY: JOHN BEARD, Jr., Editor and Proprietor.

Salisbury, Rowan County, N. C.

Number from the beginning, 738: No. 8 OF THE XVth VOLUME.

Saturday Morning, July 26, 1834.

NORTH CAROLINA STATE LOTTERY.

FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE SALISBURY ACADEMY.

Class...High and Low System.

To be Drawn at Lincolnton, (Lincoln County.)

On Wednesday the 27th August.

STEVENSON & POINTS, MANAGERS.

CAPITAL PRIZE \$5,000!

SCHEME:	
1 Prize of 5,000 DOLLARS is \$5,000	
1 " of 3,000 DOLLARS is 3,000	
1 " of 2,000 DOLLARS is 2,000	
10 " of 1,000 DOLLARS is 10,000	
10 " of 500 DOLLARS is 5,000	
10 " of 300 DOLLARS is 3,000	
10 " of 200 DOLLARS is 2,000	
20 " of 100 DOLLARS is 2,000	
60 " of 50 DOLLARS is 3,000	
100 " of 20 DOLLARS is 2,000	
300 " of 10 DOLLARS is 3,000	
1,000 " of 4 DOLLARS is 4,000	

0.523 Prizes, amounting to \$120,000

To be drawn on the High and Low System. The holder of two tickets, one high and the other low, is certain to draw ONE prize, and may draw THREE. All the prizes payable in CASH, forty days after the drawing, subject to the usual deduction of 15 per cent.

A Package of Whole Tickets in this Scheme will cost \$40 00 And must draw net \$23 00

Those who prefer adventuring for the large prizes, can in this way, for \$23, get the Managers' certificate for Ten Whole Tickets, entitling the holder to all the tickets may draw over \$17, that is the amount of the \$4 prizes that each package must draw.

Packages of Shares in proportion—say Certificate for 10 Whole Tickets \$23 00 " 10 Halves " 11 50 " 10 Quarters " 5 75

All Orders from a distance, by mail (post-paid) or by private conveyance, enclosing the cash prize-tickets in our previous Lottery, will receive the most prompt attention, if addressed to STEVENSON & POINTS, Salisbury; and an account the drawing will be forwarded immediately after event.

Tickets \$4—Halves \$2—Quarters \$1. Stevenson & Points, Salisbury, July 12, 1834. Managers.



NOTICE!

All persons desirous of having their WOOL manufactured at Stirewalt's Machine, will please forward it as soon as possible, as the Machine will be closed by the first of September, for this season. JACOB STIREWALT. Cabarrus Co., July 3, 1834.

A List of Letters REMAINING IN THE POST-OFFICE AT Lincolnton, (N. C.) ON THE 1st DAY OF JULY, 1834.

A—Turner Abernathy, Jr., Nathan Abernathy, John Abernathy, or Turner Abernathy, Moses Abernathy, Drury Abernathy.
B—David Barringer, Jacob Baker, Sarah Burns, Robert Charles Betts (2), Prido Bradshaw, Legion Bolinger, William Bandy, John Bost.
C—Levenia Carpenter, Joseph M. Carol, Francis Carpenter, Jacob Connor, David Crouse, Abram Cupper, Rev. John Covington, Henry Carpenter, James C. Coker, Clerk of the Superior Court (2), Valentine Clogher, George Cutler.
D—Adam Dellinger, Jacob Deater, Jacob Dellinger, Jun.
E—Barbara Ealms, Christian Eaker.
F—Henry Fullenwider, Jane Flemming.
G—William Goodson, Alexander C. Gunn, Preston Hootch.

H—Major Hull, Elizabeth L. Hays, Elizabeth Hand (2), William Hinkle, Eli Hoyt, Moses Hearn, Eliza Horsey, Isaac Holland, Philip Hallman and Hugh Hinson, Acy Humphrey.
I—Barbara Johnson, Richard L. Johnson.
K—Christopher Kizer, Jacob Kaiser, Abram Kistler.
L—Susanah Linhardt, Jacob Lemly.
M—Mathew Macasin, Abner McKay, Washington Miller, A. C. McEair, Adam Miller, Aaron McEntire, John Meroney, Jeremiah Mouday, Sarah Meigs, John Mical (2), George Mauney, Donekete Moore.
N—John W. Neel, John Neill, John Neely.
P—Reuben Perkins, Ethel H. Porter.
Q—Michael Quicke.
R—Henry Rhodes, John Reynolds, Susan Rice, Sterner, John Roane, Richard Rocket, Aaron P. Rice, George Ramsour, John Roberts (2), John C. Rutledge.
S—Noah Sullivan (2), Rev. Thomas C. Smith (2), Daniel G. Smith, William Scott, James Smith, Moses Seagle, William Stumman, George Seitz.
T—Henry F. Veitch.
W—Lawson Whiteman, John Wise (2), Henry Wise, Jr., John Weaver.
C. C. HENDERSON, P.M. Lincolnton, July 12, 1834.

Lincoln Cotton Factory.

THE Subscriber, intending to leave North Carolina, offers for sale his interest in this valuable establishment. He has concluded to divide his interest into Shares of \$100, and has appointed JOHN BEARD, Jr. Esq., his agent at Salisbury for receiving Subscriptions. Information in regard to the Factory, will be furnished on application to the subscriber at Lincolnton, or, as to the terms of Subscription, by Mr. Beard at Salisbury. JAMES BIVINGS. Lincolnton, June 29, 1834.

TRUST SALE.

BY Virtue of a Deed of Trust to me executed, by Jacob Corl, for the purpose of securing the payment of certain debts therein mentioned, I shall proceed to sell, on Tuesday the 19th of August next, at the Courthouse in Salisbury,

The Tract of Land

whereon the said Jacob Corl now resides, for cash. HENRY HILL, Sen., Trustee. July 4, 1834.—tds

Land for Sale.

THE Subscriber offers for sale a Tract of Land of 507 ACRES, lying on both sides of Grant's Creek, six miles southwest of Salisbury. From 150 to 200 Acres are cleared, about 20 of which is excellent Meadow in good order. There is a good DWELLING-HOUSE on the land, a Barn, and other out-houses. Terms will be made accommodating to any one wishing to purchase.

Any one desiring to see the Property, will please call on the Subscriber, living five miles from Salisbury, on the road to Beattie's Ford. MATTHEW B. LOCKE. June 21, 1834.

Valuable Real Property, IN LINCOLN COUNTY, FOR SALE.

The Subscriber, intending to remove to Alabama, OFFERS FOR SALE, His Residence in Lincoln County, Including, in one body, about

One Thousand Acres

Of Real Good Farming Land.

On which is a fine Brick Building, constructed of the best materials, in fine taste, and good workmanship. Also, all convenient Out-Houses, COTTON AND THRESHING MACHINES, Barns, Stables, &c.

—ALSO—

Another Tract of Land,

Lying on both sides of Dutchman's Creek, containing about

Eight Hundred Acres,

ALL FIRST RATE FOR ANY PURPOSES.

The above Property will be sold on a credit of one, two, and three years. In my absence, application may be made to my brother, J. Forney. DANIEL M. FORNEY. Lincoln Co., May 17, 1834.

A List of Letters

REMAINING IN THE POST-OFFICE AT Lexington, (N. C.) ON THE 1st DAY OF JULY, 1834.

A—Mrs. Courtney Allen.
B—Nicholas Bollabaugh, Jonathan Barrett, Daniel Beck.
C—John Calloway, James Cox, Michael Clodfelter.
D—Thomas Davis.
E—Jacob Everhart, John Ellis, John Evans.
F—Jacob Feezer, William Frank.
G—Joseph Goss, James or Joseph Goring.
H—George Harris, Peter Hudson, Adam Hedrick, Jacob Higgs.
I—Henry Ledford, Enos Laning.
M—Samuel Michael, Mrs. Fanny Mallard.
P—John Payne.
R—Golfrey Rata, Rhodias Riley, John Ricard.
S—Henry Shamwell, Thos. Shepherd, Jas. Slader.
T—Moses Tague.
W—Michael Walk, Wm. Williams, Jarrett Wood, Henry Workman.
M. ROUNSAVILLE, P.M. Lexington, July 12, 1834.

75 Dollars Reward.

ESCAPED from the Subscriber, while incarcerated at the house of Col. A. Watt, in Rockingham County, (N. C.) on the night of the 10th of May last, a

Negro Man, named JOHN.

He is about 30 years old, about 5 feet 11 inches high; no marks recollected; had on a home-spun jeans long coat, and common thread and cotton pantaloons. John was purchased from Archibald Forbes, in Pitt County, near Greenville, and it is probable he will endeavor to get back to the same neighborhood.

The above reward of Seventy-Five Dollars will be paid to any one who will apprehend and lodge the said Negro in any jail, so that the subscriber can get him again. Letters addressed to the undersigned, at Buckingham Courthouse, (Va.) will receive immediate attention. JOHN I. MORRIS. July 5, 1834.

The Editor of the Tarborough Free Press will publish the above advertisement to the amount of \$5, and send a receipted bill to this office, for payment.]

BY AUTHORITY.

Laws of the United States, PASSED AT THE FIRST SESSION OF THE TWENTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

[PUBLIC, No. 23.]

AN ACT making appropriations for the civil and diplomatic expenses of the Government for the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty-four.

Be it Enacted, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the following sums be, and the same are hereby, appropriated, to be paid out of any unappropriated money in the Treasury, viz:

For compensation to the President and Vice President of the United States, the Secretary of State, the Secretary of the Treasury, the Secretary of War, the Secretary of the Navy, and the Postmaster General, sixty thousand dollars.

For clerks and messengers in the office of the Secretary of State, twenty thousand three hundred dollars.

For clerks, machinist, and messenger, in the Patent Office, five thousand four hundred dollars.

For incidental and contingent expenses of the Department of State, including the expense of publishing and distributing the laws, and for carrying into effect the resolutions of the Senate of the twenty-sixth February, eighteen hundred and thirty-four, in conjunction with the statistical inquiries set on foot by the late Secretary of State, Edward Livingston, and to reimburse the contingent fund the sum taken therefrom in prosecution of the same, thirty-one thousand five hundred dollars.

For contingent and incidental expenses of the Patent Office, two thousand one hundred and seventy-five dollars.

For the superintendent and watchman of the northeast Executive building, eight hundred and fifty dollars.

For contingent expenses of said building, including fuel, labor, oil, repairs of the buildings, three thousand three hundred and fifty dollars.

For completing the publication of the diplomatic correspondence of the United States from the peace of seventeen hundred and eighty-three, to the fourth of March, seventeen hundred and eighty-nine, thirteen hundred and ninety-two dollars and fifty cents.

For the documentary history of the revolution, per Act of March second, eighteen hundred and thirty-three, twenty thousand dollars; and it shall be the duty of the Secretary of State to examine the contract entered into by Edward Livingston, late of that Department, with Matthew St. Clair Clarke and Peter Force, for the collection and publication of the documentary history of the American Revolution, and make a special report thereon, to the next session of Congress, setting forth the nature and character of the materials of which the work is to be composed, the progress made in the work, the number of volumes which will be required to complete it, and an estimate of the money which it may be necessary to appropriate for the fulfillment of the contract.

With that already enclosing the War and Navy buildings, to complete the enclosure of the northeast Executive building, sixteen hundred dollars.

For compensation of an additional watchman of the northeast Executive building, three hundred dollars.

For reimbursing the fund for the contingent expenses of the northeast Executive building, including fuel, labor, oil, and repairs, for so much paid out of that fund for extra watchings during the year eighteen hundred and thirty-three, three hundred and thirty-seven dollars and fifty cents.

For compensation to the clerks and messengers in the office of the Secretary of the Treasury, sixteen thousand seven hundred dollars, including one hundred and fifty dollars additional compensation to the assistant messenger for extra labor.

For compensation to the first Comptroller of the Treasury, three thousand five hundred dollars.

For compensation to the clerks and messengers in the office of the First Comptroller, nineteen thousand three hundred dollars, including two hundred dollars additional compensation to the assistant messenger for extra labor.

For compensation to the Second Comptroller of the Treasury, three thousand dollars.

For compensation to the clerks and messengers in the office of the Second Comptroller, ten thousand four hundred and fifty dollars.

For compensation to the First Auditor of the Treasury, three thousand dollars.

For compensation to the clerks and messenger in the office of the First Auditor, thirteen thousand nine hundred dollars.

For compensation to the Second Auditor of the Treasury, three thousand dollars.

For compensation to the clerks and messenger in the office of the Second Auditor, seventeen thousand nine hundred dollars.

For compensation to the Third Auditor of the Treasury, three thousand dollars.

For compensation to the clerks and messenger in the office of the Third Auditor, twenty-three thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars.

For compensation to the Fourth Auditor of the Treasury, three thousand dollars.

For compensation to the clerks and messenger in the office of the Fourth Auditor, seventeen thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars.

For compensation to the Fifth Auditor of the Treasury, three thousand dollars.

For compensation to the clerks and messenger in the office of the Fifth Auditor, twelve thousand eight hundred dollars.

For compensation to the Treasurer of the United States, three thousand dollars.

For compensation to the clerks and messenger in the office of the Treasurer of the United States, six thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars.

For compensation to the Register of the Treasury, three thousand dollars.

For compensation to the clerks and messengers in the office of the Register of the Treasury, twenty-four thousand two hundred dollars.

For compensation to the Commissioner of the General Land Office, three thousand dollars.

For compensation to the clerks and messengers in the office of the Commissioner of the General Land Office, twenty thousand five hundred dollars.

For compensation to the Solicitor of the Treasury, three thousand five hundred dollars.

For compensation to the clerks and messenger in the office of the Solicitor of the Treasury, three thousand nine hundred and fifty dollars.

For compensation to the Secretary to the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, two hundred and fifty dollars.

For the expenses of stationery, printing, and all other incidental and contingent expenses of the several offices of the Treasury Department, the following several sums, viz:

For the office of the Secretary of the Treasury, in

cluding the expenses incurred in consequence of the burning of the Treasury building, ten thousand dollars.

For the office of the First Comptroller, including the sum necessary to supply books and stationery lost in the conflagration, one thousand eight hundred and fifty dollars.

For the office of the Second Comptroller, one thousand five hundred dollars.

For the office of the First Auditor, eight hundred dollars.

For the office of the Second Auditor, one thousand dollars.

For the office of the Third Auditor, eight hundred dollars.

For the office of the Fifth Auditor, one thousand dollars.

For the office of the Treasurer of the United States, one thousand dollars.

For the office of the Register of the Treasury, three thousand dollars.

For the office of the Solicitor of the Treasury, one thousand dollars.

For the office of the Commissioner of the Gen. Land Office, including eighty parchments, and cost of printing patents, eighteen thousand dollars.

For compensation to the legal representatives of the late William Wirt, Esq., in full for professional services rendered the United States in suits relative to lands lying in Missouri, in Alabama, and in Florida, the sum of one thousand dollars.

For additional clerk hire in the issuing of military land scrip, making out of patents for Virginia military surveys, and for private land claims, and in adjusting the accounts of the Surveyors-General, four thousand dollars.

For additional clerk hire in writing and recording not less than forty thousand patents, at a price not exceeding fifteen cents each, six thousand dollars.

For compensation to six additional clerks, one year, to aid in registering sales of lands and adjusting the accounts of receivers of public moneys for districts recently created, and for opening tracts books, and making indexes, and bringing up other arrears, six thousand dollars.

For translations, and for expenses of passports and sea letters, three hundred dollars.

For stating and printing the public accounts for the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty-four, one thousand five hundred dollars.

For compensation of superintendent and watchmen of the buildings occupied by the Treasury Department, two thousand one hundred dollars.

For the incidental and contingent expenses of said buildings—fuel, labor, oil, and repairs—five thousand dollars.

For compensation to the clerks and messengers in the office of the Secretary of War, twelve thousand six hundred and fifty dollars.

For contingent expenses of the office of the Secretary of War, three thousand dollars.

For books, maps, and plans, for the War Department, one thousand dollars.

For compensation to the clerks and messenger in the office of the Paymaster-General, four thousand six hundred dollars.

For contingent expenses of said office, three hundred dollars.

For compensation to the clerks and messengers in the office of the Commissary-General of Purchases, three thousand two hundred and fifty dollars.

For contingent expenses of said office, eight hundred dollars.

For compensation to the clerks in the office of the Adjutant-General, two thousand nine hundred and fifty dollars.

For contingent expenses of said office, one thousand dollars.

For compensation to the clerks in the office of the Quartermaster-General, two thousand one hundred and fifty dollars.

For contingent expenses of said office, six hundred dollars.

For compensation to the clerks in the office of the Commissary-General of Subsistence, two thousand nine hundred and fifty dollars.

For contingent expenses of the said office, including printing, advertisements, two thousand five hundred dollars.

For compensation to the clerks in the office of the Chief Engineer, two thousand nine hundred and fifty dollars.

For contingent expenses of said office, one thousand dollars.

For the services of a lithographer, and the expense of the lithographic press of the War Department, seven hundred and fifty dollars.

For compensation to the clerks in the Ordnance Office, two thousand nine hundred and fifty dollars.

For contingent expenses of said office, eight hundred dollars.

For compensation to the clerk in the office of the Surgeon-General, eleven hundred and fifty dollars.

For contingent expenses of said office, four hundred dollars.

For the salary of a clerk in the Topographical Bureau, one thousand dollars.

For contingent expenses of the Topographical Bureau, one thousand three hundred and seven dollars and fifty cents.

For the salary of a clerk in the Clothing Bureau, seven hundred dollars.

For the salary of the Commissioner of Pensions, two thousand five hundred dollars.

For salaries of clerks transferred from the office of the Secretary of War, four thousand eight hundred dollars.

For salaries of additional clerks, ten thousand six hundred dollars.

For additional or temporary clerk hire for the year eighteen hundred and thirty-four, in order to carry into effect the Act of the seventh of June, eighteen hundred and thirty-two, granting revolutionary pensions, five thousand dollars.

For arrearsages for salaries and clerk hire, printing, stationery, rent, expenses of procuring revolutionary records, and other contingencies, for the year eighteen hundred and thirty-three, five thousand dollars.

For printing, stationery, rent, expenses of procuring revolutionary records, and other contingencies in the office of the Commissioner of Pensions, six thousand five hundred dollars.

For the salary of the superintendent and watchmen of the northeast Executive building, twelve hundred and fifty dollars.

For contingent expenses of said building, including fuel, labor, oil, furniture, repairs of building, and improvements of adjoining ground, including arrearsages for eighteen hundred and thirty-three, and the sum of one hundred and four dollars and seventeen cents for the rent of rooms occupied by the Bounty Land Bureau, three thousand two hundred and four dollars and seven cents.

For fitting up the basement rooms of the Executive building occupied by the War Department, six hundred dollars.

For compensation of the clerks and messengers in the office of the Secretary of the Navy, twelve thousand eight hundred and fifty dollars.

For contingent expenses of said office, two thousand seven hundred dollars.

For compensation of the Commissioners of the Navy Board, ten thousand five hundred dollars.

For compensation of the Secretary of the Commissioners of the Navy Board, two thousand dollars.

For compensation to the clerks, draughtsmen, and messenger, in the office of the Commissioners of the Navy Board, eight thousand four hundred and fifty dollars.

For contingent expenses of the office of the Commissioners of the Navy Board, one thousand eight hundred dollars.

For salary of the superintendent of the southwest Executive building, and the watchmen, eight hundred and fifty dollars.

For contingent expenses of said building, including fuel, labor, oil, repairs of building, engine, and the improvement of the grounds, three thousand three hundred and fifty dollars.

For compensation to the two Assistant Postmasters-General, five thousand dollars.

For compensation to the clerks and messengers in the office of the Postmaster-General, forty-one thousand one hundred dollars.

For contingent expenses of said office, seven thousand five hundred dollars.

For superintendency of the buildings, making up blanks, and compensation to two watchmen and one laborer, sixteen hundred and forty dollars.

For additional clerk hire for the year eighteen hundred and thirty-three, thirty-one thousand seven hundred and thirty-one dollars and forty-four cents.

For the repairs of the buildings occupied by the General Post Office, three thousand three hundred and thirty-four dollars and thirty-one cents.

For compensation to the Surveyor-General in Ohio, Indiana, and Michigan, two thousand dollars.

For compensation to the clerks in the office of said Surveyor, two thousand one hundred dollars.

For additional clerk hire in order to bring up the arrears and transcribe the field-notes of said office, for the purpose of having them preserved at the Seat of Government, three thousand five hundred dollars.

For compensation of the Surveyor in Illinois and Missouri, two thousand dollars.

For compensation to the clerks in the office of said Surveyor, four thousand eight hundred and twenty dollars.

For additional clerk hire in order to bring up the arrears and for transcribing the field-notes of said office, for the purpose of having them preserved at the Seat of Government, one thousand dollars.

For compensation to the Surveyor in Louisiana, two thousand dollars.

For compensation to the clerks in the office of the said Surveyor, fifteen hundred dollars.

For additional clerk hire, in order to bring up the arrears, for the purpose of having them preserved at the Seat of Government, one thousand dollars.

For compensation to the Surveyor in Mississippi, two thousand dollars.

For compensation to the clerks in the office of said Surveyor, two thousand seven hundred dollars.

For additional clerk hire in order to bring up the arrears, and for transcribing the field notes of said office, for the purpose of having them preserved at the Seat of Government, two thousand three hundred dollars.

For compensation to the Surveyor in Alabama, two thousand dollars.

For compensation to the clerk and draughtsmen in the office of said Surveyor, one thousand dollars each.

For additional clerk hire in order to bring up the arrears, and for transcribing the field notes of said office, for the purpose of having them preserved at the Seat of Government, two thousand five hundred dollars.

For compensation to the Surveyor in Florida, two thousand dollars.

For compensation to the clerks in the office of said Surveyor, three thousand dollars.

For additional clerk hire in order to bring up the arrears, and for transcribing the field notes of said office, for the purpose of having them preserved at the Seat of Government, one thousand dollars.

For enabling the respective Surveyors to furnish the several land offices, commencing under the credit system, with renewed plans under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, in cases where those previously furnished have been defaced, or become materially injured by use, five thousand dollars.

For compensation to the secretary appointed by the President to sign all patents for lands sold or granted under the authority of the United States, per Act of the 2nd March, eighteen hundred and thirty-three, including arrears of salary not paid for eighteen hundred and thirty-three, the sum of two thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars.

For compensation to the Commissioner of the Public Buildings in Washington City, two thousand dollars.

For purchase of books for the library of Congress, five thousand dollars.

For salary of the principal and assistant Librarian, and for contingent expenses of the library and pay of messenger, three thousand five hundred and fifty dollars.

For compensation to the officers and Clerk of the Mint, ten thousand six hundred dollars.

For compensation to assistants in the several departments of the Mint, and wages of laborers employed in the various operations of the establishment, including one thousand dollars for the salary of an assistant mayer, and one thousand five hundred dollars for his services and expenses during a visit to Europe on behalf of the Mint, in order to examine certain processes in the treatment of the precious metals, twenty thousand eight hundred and twenty dollars.

For incidental and contingent expenses of the cost of machinery, for alterations of machinery, and silver coinage of the Mint, twenty thousand and fifty dollars.

For compensation to the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, and Secretary of Michigan Territory, seven thousand eight hundred dollars.

For contingent expenses of Michigan Territory, three hundred and fifty dollars.

For compensation and mileage of the members of the Legislative Council, pay of the officers of the Council, fuel, stationery, and printing, of the Secretary of Michigan Territory, eleven thousand four hundred and fifty dollars.

For arrangements for compensation and salaries of members of the Legislative Council of the Territory, pay of officers of the Council, fuel, stationery, and printing, for the year eighteen hundred and thirty-three, four thousand seven hundred and twenty-five dollars and thirty-five cents.

For

"Thy dream, O Poet! shall never die,
"While man can read, or man can sigh;
"After thee the world will turn its gaze,
"And time itself will pause to gaze."
—From the New York American.

THE HEBREW REQUIEM.

"They made a funeral oration at the grave—after which they prayed—then, turning the face of the deceased towards Heaven, they said, 'Go in peace.'"
—[Hebrew Antiquities.]

Go thou in peace—we may not bid thee linger
Amid the sunlight and the gloom of earth,
Where every joy is touched by sorrow's finger,
And tears succeed the brightest hour of mirth;
Thine upward gaze is fixed upon that dwelling
Where sin and sorrow never more are known,
And scathed lips, the loud Hosanna swelling,
Have caught the music of celestial tone.

Go thou in peace—thy home on earth now leaving,
In the lone chamber of the dead to dwell;
Thou hast no portion in the sorrow heaving
The hearts whose anguish tears but feebly tell.
A path of light and gladness is before thee,
The hope of Israel in fruition thine,
And thou wilt gaze upon the beams of glory
Around the throne of Israel's God that shine.

Go thou in peace—why are the loved ones weeping
Around the spot where now thy form is laid?
There is no cause for grief that thou art sleeping,
Free from each trial, and untouched by pain:
Thy path has been through many a scene of sorrow,
Thy weary form has needed this repose;
Calm be thy rest, until the eternal morn
Its light and glory on thy dwelling throws.
Go thou in peace—temptation cannot sever
The tie that now unites thee to thy God;
The voice of sin—of unbelief—can never
Enter the precincts of thy low abode.
We leave thee here with mingled joy and sadness,
Our hearts are weak, our faith is low and dim,
Yet to the Lord we turn, with chastened gladness,
And yield our friend—our brother—up to Him.

MISCELLANEOUS.

From the New York American.

SKETCHES, BY MRS. SIGOURNEY.

We took a hasty and passing notice, on Saturday last, of these beautiful sketches, hoping to-day to have more space to devote to them, but we are little better off in that particular than before. We must, however, at least enumerate the contents of the volume, and give a short extract from one of its highly-wrought tales.

The sketches are six in number: the Father, the Legend of Oxford, the Family Portraits, Orina, the Intemperance, and the Patriarch. Some of them, especially the Intemperance, which was published at length in this paper, may be known to our readers: yet in this permanent form, combined as they are with others now for the first time published, they will be valued as constituting a charming volume. From the Patriarch, a sketch of a colony of North Carolina, remote from civilization and from the intercourse of men, where the founder and father of the colony was also its priest, we extract a passage, which, though beautiful in itself, yet is less effective, thus torn from the context, than in its original connection. It relates the death of the Patriarch. The Lay Reader was his oldest son.

"Never will that scene be effaced from my remembrance: the expressive features, and thrilling responses, of the Patriarch, into whose expiring body the soul returned with power, that it might leave this last testimony of faith and hope to those whom he loved, are among the unfading imagery of my existence. The spirit seemed to rekindle more and more, in its last lingerings around the threshold of time. In a tone, whose clearness and emphasis surprised us, the departing saint breathed forth a blessing on those who surrounded him, in the name of that God whose peace passeth all understanding."

"There was an interval, during which he seemed to slumber. Whispers of hope were heard around his couch, that he might awake and be refreshed. At length, his eyes slowly unclosed. They were gleamed and deeply sunken in their sockets. Their glassy stare and kind upon those who hung over his pillow. His lips moved, but not audibly. Moving my ear more closely, I found that he was speaking of Him who is the 'resurrection and the life.' A slight shuddering passed over his frame, and he was at rest, for ever."

"A voice of weeping arose from among the children, who had been summoned to the bed of death. Ere I had attempted consolation, the lay-reader with an unfaltering tone pronounced, 'the Lord gave, and the Lord hath taken away: blessed be the name of the Lord.'"

"Deep sobs ensued. It seemed as if every heart was installing him who spoke in the place of the father and the governor who had departed. It was a spontaneous acknowledgment of the right of primogeniture, which no politician could condemn. He stood among them, in the simple majesty of his birthright, a ruler and priest to guide his people in the way everlasting. It was as if the mantle of an angel prophet had descended upon him, as if those whose lips had broken the seal of death to utter 'behold my servant whom I have chosen.' Every eye fixed upon him, his expression of faith and love. Gradually the families retired to their respective habitations. Each individual passed at the pillow of the Patriarch, to take a silent farewell; and some of the little ones climbed up to kiss the marble face."

"I was left alone with the lay-reader, and with the dead. The enthusiasm of the scene had fled, and the feelings of a son triumphed. Past years rushed like a tide over his memory. The distant, but undimmed impressions of infancy and childhood, the standing of that once wild waste, the changes of those years which had sprinkled his temple with gray hairs, all, with their arrows and their joys, came back, associated with the lifeless image of his beloved sire. In the bitterness of bereavement, he covered his face, and wept. That iron frame had borne the hardening of more than half a century, shook like the breast of an infant when he was in sorrow. I waited until the first gleam of grief had subsided. Then, passing my hand gently within his, I repeated, 'I heard a voice saying, Write, from henceforth, the dead, who died in the Lord.' In that moment, his deep inductive sank into my soul."

"Even so, with the spirit, for they rest from their labors, and their works do follow them."

"I remained to attend the funeral obsequies of the Patriarch. In the heart of the territory was a study dell, sacred to the dead. It was surrounded by a neat inclosure, and planted with trees. The drooping branches of a willow sweep the grave of the mother of the colony. Near her slumbered her youngest son. Several other mounds swelled around them, most of which, by their small size, told of the smitten flowers of infancy. To this goodly company, we bore him, who had been revered as the father and exemplar of all. With solemn steps, his descendants, two and two, followed the corpse. I heard a convulsive and suppressed breathing among the more tender of the train; but when the burial-service commenced all was hushed. And never have I more fully realized its surpassing pathos and power, than when from the centre of that deep solitude, on the brink of that waiting grave, it poured forth its consolation."

A THRILLING STORY.

An extraordinary story is told by Capt. Wallace, of a lover and his mistress who were saved in a singular manner from the jaws of a shark.

"A transport, with a part of a regiment of troops on board, was sailing with a gentle breeze along the coast of Colony; one of the officers was leaning over the poop railing, conversing with a young lady who had inspired him with the tender passion. The fair one was in the cabin, and in the act of handing a paper to her lover, when, overreaching herself, she fell into the sea, and, supported by her clothes, drifted astern. The officer lost no time in plunging in after her, and upheld her by one arm. The sails were quickly backed, the ship lay to, and preparations were made to lower a boat, when, to the dismay of all on board, a large shark appeared under the keel of the vessel, and gliding towards the victims. A shout of terror from the agonized spectators called the attention of the officer to his danger; he saw the monster's fearful length near him; he made a desperate effort, plunged, and splashed the water so as to frighten the shark, who turned and dived out of his sight. The current had now carried the officer and the lady close to the vessel, when the shark appeared the second time, and was in the act of turning on his back to seize one of the hapless pair, when a private of the officer's company, who was standing in the hammock-nettings, jumped fearlessly overboard, with a bayonet in his hand, which he plunged into the back of the shark, which instantly disappeared, and the three were released from their perilous situation."

TO TOBACCO-CHEWERS.

[We find the following lamentable statement in one of our exchange papers, where it appears as an extract, and cannot pass it over without calling to it the attention of our tobacco-chewing friends, as one of the many misfortunes which spring from their practices—though we honestly confess that we have for its truth no other voucher than the fact that "it was in the paper."]

"A young gentleman, a great tobacco-chewer, but in every other respect a worthy person, was engaged to marry a charming girl. His visits were frequent, but by some means she was kept ignorant of the fact that he chewed tobacco until within a few days of the time when the marriage-ceremony was to take place. On observing him one day with a large quid in his mouth, she fainted away and remained in a state of insensibility for a time. She was questioned, on her recovery, as to the cause of her fainting, and stated, in reply, that she saw her lover with a monstrous great piece of tobacco in his mouth, and that the sight had such an effect on her feelings that she instantly swooned away. Her friends endeavored to comfort her, but she avowed her determination never to marry a man who was or ever had been guilty of chewing tobacco. And she persisted in her resolution, notwithstanding entreaties to the contrary, and the promises of the young gentleman that he would never chew again. The result was, that he died of a broken heart, and she lived and died an old maid!"

THE TWIN BROTHERS.

The Count de Ligniville and Count D'Autricourt, twins, descended from an ancient family in Lorraine, resembled each other so much, that when they put on the same kind of dress, which they did now and then for amusement, their servants could not distinguish the one from the other. Their voice, gait, and deportment the same, and these marks of resemblance were so perfect, that they often threw their friends, and even their wives, into the greatest embarrassment. Being both captains of light horse, the one would put himself at the head of the other's squadron, without the officers ever suspecting the change. Count D'Autricourt having committed some crime, the Count de Ligniville never suffered his brother to go out without accompanying him, and the fear of seizing the innocent instead of the guilty, rendered the orders to arrest of no avail. One day, Count de Ligniville sent for a barber, and after having suffered him to shave one half of his beard, he pretended to have occasion to go into the next apartment, and put his night gown upon his brother, who was concealed there, and taking the cloth which he had about his neck under his chin, made him sit down in the place which he had just quitted. The barber immediately resumed his operation, and was proceeding to finish what he had begun, as he supposed, but to his great astonishment, he found that a new beard had sprung up. Not doubting that the person under his hands was the devil, he roared out with terror, and sunk down in a swoon on the floor. Whilst they were endeavoring to call him to life, Count D'Autricourt retired again into the closet, and Count de Ligniville, who was half shaved, returned to his former place. This was a new cause of surprise to the poor barber, who imagined that all he had seen was a dream, and he could not be convinced of the truth until he beheld the two brothers together. The sympathy that subsisted between the two brothers was no less singular than their resemblance. If one fell sick, the other was indisposed also; if one received a wound, the other felt pain, and this was the case with every misfortune that befell them; so that, on that account, they watched over each other's conduct with the greatest care and attention. But what is still more astonishing, they both had often the same dreams. The day that Count D'Autricourt was attacked in France by the fever of which he died, Count de Ligniville was attacked by the same in Bavaria, and was near sinking under it.—Paris Journal.

A touch of the Sublime.—Tom Hobbs was not less famous for his eloquence than his intemperance. Once, when in his cups, and somewhat of a ragged dress, Tom met a stranger, and taking him by the coat-collar, thus addressed him: "Sir, I am a gentleman—father of nine living children, and master of fourteen dead languages. You, I take it, are also a gentleman, and a man of learning. You appear to be basking in the sunshine of fortune—I am shivering in the shade of adversity—you, who speak with the fluency of Demosthenes, and the lightning of Cicero, how can you see a poor man go without a shirt or a sixpence to buy a grog with?"

SULLY, THE PAINTER.

The following characteristic anecdote was related to me the other day, as occurring recently at the Virginia Springs.

"A party of gentlemen, and amongst them Mr. Sully, of Richmond, well known to the public as a painter of great merit, wandering amongst the mountains to pass away the time while staying at the springs, came suddenly and unexpectedly upon a little cabin in the midst of the woods. There was a good deal of interest excited about the singularity of its situation, and its loneliness; and Sully determined the next day to come and take a sketch of the cabin, and, as far as he could get sight of them, its inmates and the surrounding scenery. Early the next morning he accordingly fixed himself in a favorable situation, with his pencil and paper, and went to work. But he was narrowly watched through the 'chinks' at the corners of the cabin, by the numberless little ragamuffins thereabout. At length one of them, bolder than the others, ventured, by many circumlocutions, to get up to where Sully was at work, and to peep over his shoulders. After gazing a moment with utter surprise, he bawled out with great glee, 'La, mamma! dis ere man's done got us all down here in his book, and little Bill in his shirt-tail.' Now, this proves two things—a keen natural perception in the child, and great merit in the painter. The sketch must indeed have been striking, to catch the attention of the child so quickly. Mr. Sully, we believe, is a native of Virginia, and we hope he will give us, in a portable form, many of our native scenes, which are not surpassed by any in the world.—[Farmville (Va.) Chronicle.]

WESTERN CAROLINIAN OFFICE.

Salisbury, May 17, 1834.
WE are prepared to execute every kind of Printing in a very superior style, and our charges will be as reasonable as any. Orders from a distance will always meet the most prompt attention.

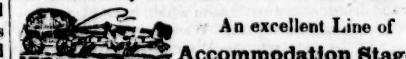
Travellers' Inn,



SITUATED SOUTHWEST OF THE COURT-HOUSE, IN THE TOWN OF LEXINGTON, (N. CAROLINA.)

THE Subscriber takes this method of informing Travellers that he keeps a House of Entertainment in Lexington, (N. C.) on Main Street, Southwest of the Courthouse.

His Table will always be supplied with the best fare that a plentiful neighborhood can afford. His House being capacious, and attended by servants who are industrious and zealous to please, Travellers can always be accommodated with GOOD BEDS in rooms with fire-places. And last, but not the least important consideration, HORSES will always receive such attention, in the Stable of the Subscriber, that they may leave it with increased ability to do the service of the road.



An excellent Line of Accommodation Stages leaves the House of the Subscriber, FOR SALISBURY, on the evenings of Monday, Thursday, and Saturday, and returns to Lexington on the succeeding evenings.

Passengers going from South to North, by entering their names as far as Salisbury only, and there taking the Accommodation Line to Lexington, can have their choice, at the latter place, between the Piedmont Line and the one which runs by way of Fredericksburg.

JOHN P. MABRY.

Lexington, March 8, 1834. 1y

TAILORING.

BENJAMIN FRALEY, having received the latest Philadelphia, New York, London, and Paris styles of FASHION, and having in his employ a number of Workmen who are first-rate, is prepared to cut and make work in a style superior to any done in this part of the country, and always warranted to fit.

Orders for Work in his line, from a distance, will be punctually attended to according to order; and all kinds of local custom-work will be done at the shortest notice and on reasonable terms.

He can be found, at all times, at his old stand, a few doors above Mr. Slaughter's Hotel, and nearly opposite Mr. John Murphy's store.

TO TAILORS.

Being Agent for some of the most Fashionable Tailors in New York, the Subscriber is prepared to teach or give instruction to any of the Trade who may desire to be more perfect in their business; and, from his belief that he is fully capable of giving satisfaction, he respectfully requests all who desire instruction to call on him.

Salisbury, 1834.—1y B. FRALEY.

New Tailor's Shop in Concord.

THE Subscriber informs his old customers and the public in general, that he has REMOVED TO CONCORD, where he has opened a Shop, in which the TAILORING BUSINESS in its various branches will be executed in the most fashionable, neat, and durable manner. He flatters himself that his skill in the business, and his constant personal attention in his establishment, will enable him to redeem all pledges made to those who may favor him with their custom.

He receives the latest FASHIONS regularly both from New York and Philadelphia, and works by the most approved systems. Cutting out, and Orders from a distance, will be promptly attended to; and last, but not least, his terms will be very accommodating.

THOMAS S. HENDERSON.
N.B. He is determined to do work in a style superior to any done in this part of the country, and always WARRANTED TO FIT WELL.
Concord, March 29, 1834. 6m

SEWING.

MRS. HOWARD, who has been in the habit of doing work for tailors, hereby gives notice that she intends, in future, to take in Sewing on her own account; and, having an assistant whose work cannot be surpassed for neatness and strength, she feels confident that she can give satisfaction to those who may favor her with their custom.

The following will be her charges, viz:
For making Pantaloons, from 75 cents to 1 dollar.
For making Vests, 75 cents to 87½ cts.
For making Round-Jackets, 75 cents to 1 dollar.
SHIRTS, also, will be made on the most reasonable terms; but Mrs. H. will not undertake to cut out without patterns.
Salisbury, June 14, 1834.—1f

Beeves Wanted!

THE Subscriber, intending to carry on a regular business at BUTCHERING, in the Town of Salisbury, wishes to buy a number of good Beeves, for which the highest prices will be given, in cash.
His Customers are notified that he will be ready to supply them with GOOD BEEF on Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, of each week, for the rest of the season, at the usual rates.
JOHN I. SHAVER.
Salisbury, June 28, 1834. 1f

THE BANK

OF THE STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA.

BOOKS OF SUBSCRIPTION FOR STOCK in the New State Bank of North Carolina, will be opened, in the Town of Salisbury, on the 16th of June inst. Capitalists who are anxious to make a profitable investment of their funds, will do well to attend at an early day, as it is believed that the whole amount will be speedily taken up.

THOS. L. COWAN,
SAM'L REEVES, } Commissioners.
WM. H. HORAH, }
Salisbury, June 7, 1834. 122A

SALISBURY MALE ACADEMY.

The Third Session of the above Institution WILL COMMENCE ON THE FIRST DAY OF MAY.

THE Subscribers, thankful for past patronage, pledge themselves to enter upon the exercises of the next session with renewed zeal.

P. J. SPARROW,
T. W. SPARROW.

Salisbury, April 12, 1834. 1f

BECKWITH'S Anti-Dyspeptic Pills.

THOSE who are afflicted with HEAD-ACHES, HEART-BURNS, and other distressing symptoms of disordered stomach, bowels, and liver, may find relief in Dr. Beckwith's Anti-Dyspeptic Pills, which can be had at this Office—price fifty cents per box.

The Doctor, who once resided in this place, but now lives in Raleigh, has, after a long and extensive practice, been enabled to compound a most valuable remedy for the chronic diseases of the digestive organs, so common in Southern climates, especially with those who lead sedentary lives.

It would be an easy matter to make out certificates to prove that these Pills are a "sovereign remedy" for "all the ills that flesh is heir to;" but it is not pretended that they are an universal antidote. Certificates of the most respectable Physicians and other gentlemen can be shown to substantiate their efficacy in the particular class of picaes above spoken of; and the Editor of this paper can testify that he has derived speedy and permanent relief, in the use of them, from a most distressing and long-continued head-ache. Some of his friends tried them, at his suggestion, and experienced the same beneficial effects.

Salisbury, June 14, 1834.—1f

State of North Carolina: IREDELL COUNTY.

Court of Equity—SPRING TERM, 1834.

William Grey and others, } Petition for sale and distribution of real estate.
James Grey and others, }
vs. }

IT appearing, to the satisfaction of the Court, that James Grey, Richard Hancock and Elizabeth his wife, and Thomas Hancock and Jane his wife, the defendants named in the Bill, are not inhabitants of this State: It is therefore Ordered, that publication be made, for six weeks, in "The Western Carolinian," printed in Salisbury, that the said defendants do appear at the next Court of Equity to be held for the County of Iredele, at the Court-house in Statesville, on the eighth Monday after the fourth Monday in September next, then and there to answer the petition; otherwise it will be heard ex parte, and the prayer thereof be granted.

JOHN MUSHAT, C. & M. E.

July 12, 1834. 6w

Spring & Summer Fashions FOR 1834.

HORACE H. BEARD, Tailor,

BEGS leave to inform his friends, and the public in general, that orders in his line will always be thankfully received by him, and executed in the most Neat, Fashionable, and Durable manner—on terms as reasonable as any in this section of country. H. H. B. hopes, from his long practice of his business, (a number of years of which time he resided in the city of Philadelphia,) and from the general satisfaction he has heretofore given to his numerous respectable and fashionable customers, to merit and receive a portion of the patronage of the public in general.

He flatters himself that his CUTTING is really superior to any done in this State, as may be tested by the undisputed elegance of fit which attends garments made in his establishment. He is in the regular receipt of the Reports of the Fashions as they change both in the large cities of this country and of Europe—so that gentlemen may be satisfied that their orders will always be executed in the very latest style.

Orders from a distance will be attended to with the same punctuality and care as if the customer were present in person.
Salisbury, May 17, 1834.—1y

NEGROES WANTED.

THE Subscriber wishes to purchase LIKELY NEGROES, from ten to thirty years old, and will pay the most liberal prices in Cash.

All who have such property to sell would do well to call on him, or Mr. John Jones, his Agent. He can be found at Mr. Slaughter's Hotel, in Salisbury, and Mr. Jones at Dr. Boyd's Hotel, in Charlotte.

He thinks it proper to say, that he is not concerned in business with Mr. James Huie, or with any other person.

All Letters addressed to him, or Mr. Jones, will be punctually attended to.

ROBERT HUIE.

Salisbury, May 24, 1834. 1f

Aaron Woolworth,



Watch and Clock Maker,

BEGS leave to inform the Citizens of Salisbury, as well as those of Rowan and the surrounding Counties, that he has

Removed his Establishment TO THE SOUTH SIDE OF THE COURTHOUSE,

At a few doors above Mr. Wm. H. Slaughter's Hotel, on the Main Street, Where he still continues, as heretofore, to execute

ALL KINDS OF WORK in the line of his profession, at short notice, And on the most reasonable terms.

WATCHES & CLOCKS REPAIRED BY HIM

WILL IN ALL CASES BE

Warranted for 12 Months!

And those disposed to patronize him, are assured that no pains will be spared to give the most general and entire satisfaction to them.

ENGRAVING of every description, (including Tomb-Stones,) will be executed with neatness and accuracy, at short notice.
Salisbury, Jan. 27, 1834. 1f

Current Prices of Produce, &c.

AT SALISBURY...July 23.			
Bacon,	12½	Molasses,	50
Brandy, apple,	40 a 45	Nails,	8 a 10
peach,	45 a 50	Oats,	40
Butter,	10	Rye,	75
Cotton, in seed,	23	Sugar, brown,	10 a 12½
clean,	10½	loaf,	18 a 20
Coffee,	16 a 18	Salt,	112 a 125
Corn,	100	Tallow,	10
Feathers,	30	Tobacco,	8 a 20
Flour, (scarce)	650 a 700	Wheat, (bushel)	80 a 100
Flaxseed,	100	Whiskey,	45 a 50
Lined Oil, per gallon, \$1 12½			

AT FAYETTEVILLE...July 8.			
Bacon,	9 a 9½	Iron,	4½ a 5½
Brandy, peach,	15 a 17	Molasses,	32 a 33
apple,	25 a 30	Nails, cnt.,	6 a 6½
Beeswax,	17 a 18	Sugar, brown,	7½ a 9
Coffee,	12½ a 13½	hump,	14
Cotton,	11½ a 12½	loaf,	16 a 18
Corn,	110	Salt,	55 a 65
Flaxseed,	100 a 110	Wheat,	none
Flour,	550 a 650	Whiskey,	30 a 35
Feathers,	33 a 35	Wool,	13 a 14

AT CHERAW, (S. C.)...July 17.			
Bacon,	10 a 11	Meal, (scarce),	125
Beeswax,	15 a 16	Molasses,	40 a 50
Butter,	15 a 20	Nails,	7½ a 9½
Coffee,	14 a 15	Oats, (scarce),	16 a 18
Cotton, new,	12 a 12½	Rice,	450 a 500
Corn,	125	Salt, in sacks,	300
Feathers,	32 a 35	bushel,	75
Flaxseed,	100 a 125	Sugar, prime,	9 a 12½
Flour, super.,	900 a	common,	9 a 10
fine,	700 a	loaf & hump, 15 a 18	
Iron,	5 a 6	Tallow, (scarce),	10 a 12
Lard,	10 a 12½	Tons,	125 a 150
Mackerel,	650 a 900	Wheat,	100 a 100

AT COLUMBIA, (S. C.)...July 16.			
Bacon,	11 a 12½	Lard,	10 a 12½
Brandy, peach,	75	Molasses,	45 a 50
apple,	40 a 50	Mackerel,	500 a 800
Beeswax,	15 a 16	Salt, in sacks,	225 a 250
Butter,	18 a 23	bushel,	75
Coffee,	12 a 17	Sugar, brown,	10 a 12½
Corn,	110 a 125	loaf & hump,	16 a 23
Cotton,	10 a 12½	Tallow,	10 a 12
Flour,	750 a 800	Tons,	00 a 00
Iron,	4 a 5½	Whiskey,	40 a 50

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